FBIS DAILY REPORT

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FOREIGN MINISTER DENIES CHILEAN STATEMENTS ON BEAGLE TALKS

PY241605 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2252 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] A knowledgeable San Martin Palace spokesman today denied statements attributed to Chilean Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames that the papal mediation in the southern border dispute could be concluded "in 2 or 3 months."

The spokesman pointed out that "the only official reports regarding the Beagle dispute and and the papal mediation are those with identical texts agreed upon by the three parties published simultaneously at the Holy See, in Santiago and in Buenos Aires."

News reports from Santiago quoted Rojas as saying that the talks "are developing normally and that Chile is very calm, because there is no reason for concern."

Rojas reportedly added that "the papal mediation of the southern border dispute could be concluded in 2 or 3 months."

NINETY ATHLETES TO GO TO MOSCOW OLYMPIC GAMES

PY242037 Paris AFP in Spanish 1553 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 24 Apr (AFP)--It was announced here today that Argentina will send a delegation of 90 athletes to the Moscow Olympic games in accordance with a list prepared by the National Olympic Committee. The games are scheduled to begin in June.

The Social Welfare Ministry, which has to allocate the necessary funds for the trip of the Olympic athletes, will study the list that will be submitted by the Argentine Olympic Committee.

ANTARCTIC FISHING RESEARCH TO BE UNDERTAKEN WITH USSR

PY242230 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1615 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Mar Del Plata, 24 Apr (TELAM)--Navy Capt Alberto Oscar Casellas, ret, director of the National Research and Fishery Development Institute [INIDEP] stated here today that Argentina and the Soviet Union will undertake a joint fishing research project in the sub-Antarctic [subantartica] region in order to assess the volume of resources and the harvesting of krill.

He made this announcement at a press conference in which he outlined the results of the joint fishing research carried out by Argentina with the FRG and Japan.

AIR FORCE CHIEF GRAFFIGNA ON OFFICIAL VISIT TO SPAIN

For reportage on Air Force Commander in Chief Graffigna's 23-29 April visit to Spain, see the Spain section of the 24 Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

SARAIVA FEELS STRIKE WILL NOT AFFECT FOREIGN RELATIONS

PY240354 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Brasilia--Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro admits that the punishment of union leaders will have a negative impact on Brazil's standing with international organizations concerned with amnesty and human rights. He does not feel, however, that the problems caused by the metalworkers strike will affect Brazilian relations with other countries or discredit the democratic opening process.

Bishops Defend Strike Position

PY240351 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Excerpt] The Sao Paulo bishops have released a note explaining their position in the face of criticism from the government of the clergy's involvement in the metalworkers strike. The document states that the strike is a just expression of the workers' demands. This is so, the note adds, because employers do not always understand and admit the need to allow some concessions. Consequently, the only alternative for the workers is to cease providing their labor, the only resource they control.

The document also states that in many situations the industrialists or the businessmen go on strike to gain more profits from their merchandise by refusing to deliver it to the consumer. We therefore often hear that there is no oil, no milk, no meat or no beans. This is a kind of strike not allowed by the Constitution.

The workers' merchandise is their labor, and their strike is, therefore, a right recognized and guaranteed by the Constitution. The document adds that the church would not be Christian if it did not support the workers so that they might preserve their dignity and defend their rights without humiliation.

The Sao Paulo bishops concluded that the rights which are being violated at this moment are those which are provided for in the Constitution and in the national laws, and these rights are certainly not being violated by the clergy.

Another Union Leader Arrested

PY241828 Paris AFP in Spanish 1722 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Sao Paulo, 24 Apr (AFP)--Rubens Teodoro de Arruda, former vice president of the Union of Metalworkers of Sao Bernardo, a suburb of Sao Paulo, was arrested today by the police, the Committee of Solidarity with the Striking Metalworkers announced here today.

Arruda, who is a deputy to former union president Luis Inacio da Silva (Lula)--who was arrested last Saturday--had presided over a general assembly held this morning at the Sao Bernardo do Campo Church.

Arruda and the other members of the union leadership today were stripped of their functions on charges of "instigating an illegal strike."

BRIEFS

OIL IMPORT COSTS--Brazil paid $2.5 billion for oil imports during the first quarter of this year. According to projections on this basis, Brazil should expend $10.2 billion for oil imports this year, thus surpassing previous estimates of $9.5 billion. However, this projection does not take into consideration possible oil price increases in the months to come. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 24 Apr 80 p 24 PY]

COURT REJECTS PETITION BY LETELIER RELATIVES

PY241505 Paris AFP in Spanish 0521 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 23 Apr (AFP)--It was reported here that the military courts today rejected a petition that had been submitted by the relatives of former Chilean Foreign Minister Orlando Letelier, who was murdered in Washington in 1976. The petition had asked that the courts bring to trial three army officers involved in the crime.

The military prosecutor, Rolando Melo, rejected the petition submitted by the close relatives of the former foreign minister in a trial for the forgery of passports in which Letelier's murder is also being investigated. Moreover, the prosecutor did not admit other petitions, including one that asked for the arrest of General Contreras and two of his aides.

AGENTS SEIZE CLANDESTINE PDC PRINTING PRESS

PY241413 Paris AFP in Spanish 0549 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Concepcion, Chile, 23 Apr (AFP)--Personnel of the security services today raided a clandestine printing press belonging to the disbanded Christian Democratic Party [PDC] and confiscated documents protesting the rules of the current Chilean political recess, it was reported here.

Sources of the National Information Center (CNI), the organization that replaced the DINA (National Intelligence Directorate), have indicated that the printing press belongs to Javier Guzman Guzman, said to be a high-ranking PDC leader, who is now a fugitive.

Lists pertaining to the enrolling of militants in the organization and material termed as subversive regarding activities to be carried out on 1 May were found inside the building, located in the downtown area of this city 516 km south of Santiago. According to the sources, "all of the documents come within the framework of crimes that violate the political recess," which has been in force for 6 and 1/2 years. During the raid, security personnel arrested employees Jose Osvaldo Araneda Peralta and Juan Carlos Leiva Herrera.

The PDC and other Chilean political parties were disbanded after the military coup that overthrew the leftist government of President Salvador Allende.

BRIEFS

SWISS VISA RULES--The Swiss Government has exempted tourists holding Chilean passports from requiring a visa to enter this country as of 15 April 1980. Switzerland was the only European country which demanded a visa of visiting Chileans. Chileans going to Switzerland under a work contract or to establish permanent residence will still need a visa. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 18 Apr 80 PY]

TELEVISION SETS TO ARGENTINA--The Chilean radio and television industry will sell 70,000 color television sets to Argentina. This operation has a value of $21 million. These sets are assembled in Chile, and 25 percent of their parts are Chilean-made. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 18 Apr 80 PY]

REPORTAGE ON GOVERNMENT-GUERRILLA TALKS

21ST Round of Talks

PA250036 Paris AFP in Spanish 0013 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Bogota, 24 Apr (AFP)--The second meeting today between the Colombian Government representatives and the extremists occupying the Dominican Embassy here lasted only 24 minutes. After the meeting, the government negotiators went quickly to the presidential palace while the female representative of the 19 April Movement (M-19) returned to the embassy after a cordial farewell.

While this meeting was underway inside the same van, the OAS commission investigating supposed violations of human rights in Colombia came out of the Embassy after its second visit there today.

There is great deal of expectation concerning the publication of a government communique which could explain the situation, which is now surrounded by an atmosphere of frank optimism.

Government Communique

PA250134 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 2330 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Communique No 31 issued by the Colombian Information and Press Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic on 24 April]

[Text] Two meetings were held today between government representatives Camilo Jimenez and Ramiro Zambrano and the delegate of the subversive 19 April Movement.

The first meeting began at 1513 and concluded at 1558. The second meeting began at 1755 and concluded at 1825. During the two dialogues, documents were exchanged in connection with the humanitarian role that the International Red Cross is playing through its delegate, Mr Erick Kobell. Less distance [distanciamiento] was observed during these talks than in previous dialogues.

Bogota, 24 April 1980

Settlement Reported Near

PA242029 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1951 GMT 24 Apr 80

[By Francisco Osaba]

[Text] Bogota, 24 Apr (EFE)--The Dominican Embassy drama, which is today in its 58th day, seems to be coming to a close after it was learned that the Colombian Government has already prepared safe-conducts so the M-19 guerrillas occupying the embassy, their 18 hostages and several political prisoners can leave Colombia as soon as the final details are arranged.

This agency learned today from reliable sources that the Foreign Ministry was preparing safe-conducts because the bases for an agreement between the M-19 and the government have been established. Should this be true, the problem would be resolved this weekend, or on Wednesday next week at the latest. On that date it will be 2 months since the M-19 occupied the Dominican Embassy.

The bases of the agreement that might be reached at the next meeting between the government and the guerrillas, perhaps this afternoon, are:

A ransom would be paid with money obtained for several private Colombian entities and from the foreign governments affected by the embassy seizure. The amount would be $5 million instead of the $50 million originally demanded by the guerrillas.

Military trials against the 311 alleged members of the M-19 and other guerrilla groups would be conducted under the supervision of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission, which for this purpose would leave two of its members here. This commission arrived Sunday in Colombia and will leave the country this weekend after investigating human rights violations here in Colombia.

The last of the bases establishes that none of the 311 political prisoners whom the M-19 tried to exchange for the diplomatic hostages will be released, not even the seven whom the group had finally demanded because the government is not authorized to interfere with the judicial branch. Instead, and also under the observance of the OAS Human Rights Commission, the government will later study a formula to settle this case.

Still pending are the aspects related to the departure of the guerrilla commandos and the hostages from the embassy. Apparently, they will be accompanied only by the ambassadors of the United States, Brazil, Venezuela, Mexico and the apostolic nuncio. The other 12 hostages will be released in Bogota.

In principle, the guerrillas and hostages will travel to Vienna and later will leave either for Algeria or Libya, although there could be last-minute changes. These changes could be caused by the 24 April visit of the Cuban ambassador to Colombia, Fernando Ravelo, to the occupied Dominican Embassy. In March, Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro offered his country as a place of asylum for the guerrillas and their hostages.

Other sources, however, state that after their tour of Europe, the guerrillas may return to America with the hostages and finally end up in Panama, Cuba or Nicaragua. Meanwhile, the Colombian Government has granted them guarantees to travel to Puerto Rico and from there to wherever they please.

Imminent Agreement Denied

PA250136 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 2330 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Bogota--There are no grounds to the radio reports which say that an agreement between the government and the subversive elements occupying the Dominican Embassy and holding 18 hostages inside is imminent. The only truth concerning this matter is that which the government has reported in the communiques it has issued through the Information and Press Secretariat.

Cuban Ambassador Visits Embassy

PA241818 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Cuban Ambassador to Colombia Fernando Ravelo Renedo today entered the Dominican Embassy in Bogota along with former Ambassador Jose Manuel Rivas Saconis and industrialist Victor (Sason Cawit). The reason for the visit was not disclosed. Rivas Saconis and (Sason Cawit) have had permanent access to the embassy during the past 2 weeks.

Government Identifies Embassy Guerrillas

PA241908 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2019 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Bogota, 23 Apr (EFE)--The Colombian Government today reported that the Marcos Zambrano commando group which is occupying the Dominican Embassy in Bogota is made up of 15 guerrillas, 9 men and 6 women.

A government spokesman said the terrorist group is composed of the following people: Rosemberg Pabon Pabon, Commander Uno, Luis Francisco Otero Cifuentes, Commander Tres, Antonio Jose Navarro Wolls, Commander Cinco, Guillermo Elbecio Ruiz Gomez, alias "William," Jorge Ivan Rojas Sanchez, alias "El Negro," Pompilio Aragin Zamora, alias "Pomponio," Fredy Ramos, Jose Yamil Ramos, alias "Manuel," and Rene Ramos Suarez, alias "Rene."

The women in the group are Carmenza Cardona, alias "La Chiqui," also known as Luz Estela, Martha or Commander Nueve, and the negotiator in the talks with the government, Ivon Consuelo Izquierdo, alias "La Medica" (a nurse), Maria Clemencia Sandoval Garcia, Amparo Afanador Soto, alias "La Negra," Gladys Diaz Ospino and Clara Aurora Beltran Gonzalez, alias "Clarita."

The 19 April Movement group has been holding 18 people hostage, including 11 ambassadors, in the Dominican Embassy since 27 February.

In Absentia Trial

PA242214 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1838 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Bogota, 24 Apr (EFE)--Ten members of the M-19, the group that occupied the Dominican Embassy in Bogota 58 days ago, are being tried in absentia in a verbal court-martial currently being held by military justice in La Picota jail in this capital.

This news agency learned today that the 10 guerrillas--7 men and 3 women--are being tried for "rebellion and other common crimes" along with more than 200 alleged M-19 members. Those absent, who comprise the Marcos Zambrano command holding 18 hostages inside the Dominican Embassy in Bogota, include Commander Uno Rosemberg Pabon Pabon, Jorge Ivan Rojas Sanchez, Pompilio Aragon Zamora, Jose Yamil Riano, Luis Francisco Otero Cifuentes, Antonio Navarro and Guillermo Elvecio Ruiz Gomez.

Among the women currently at the embassy, only Dr Gladys Diaz Ospina de Amortequi, Maria Clemencia Sandoval Garcia and Cecilia Maria Garcia Henao, are being tried in absentia. Commander Nueve, Carmenza Cardona Londono, who represents the guerrillas in the dialogue with the government, is not among those being tried.

REPORTAGE ON OAS COMMISSION ACTIVITIES

Prompt Solution Seen

PA232211 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] The Inter-American Human Rights Commission today forecast a prompt settlement of the Dominican Republic Embassy issue. Andres Aguilar, one of the commission members who yesterday talked to the guerrillas and hostages in the embassy, said a prompt settlement is possible. He announced that the OAS commission is helping so the problem will be solved. Aguilar, a Venezuelan who left for Cali this morning, added that none of the commission members is acting on behalf of a country. We are all acting as members of an OAS body and not on behalf of any government, he stated.

Third Meeting With Turbay

PA242115 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2021 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Bogota, 24 Apr (EFE)--The OAS Human Rights commission paid an unexpected visit at noon today to President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala.

Apparently, the purpose of this visit, which lasted 1 hour, was to inform President Turbay of the commission's visits to the occupied Dominican Embassy in Bogota. The members of the commission have visited President Turbay three times since their arrival last Sunday. They have also visited the Dominican Embassy twice, where members of the M-19 have been holding 18 hostages, 11 of them ambassadors, for the past 58 days.

Another Visit to Embassy

PA250022 Madrid EFE in panish 0005 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Bogota, 24 Apr (EFE)--The Inter-American Human Rights Commission visiting Colombia since last Sunday today paid another visit to the Dominican Embassy occupied by the M-19. The commission members had visited the embassy before noon and talked with the terrorists and the diplomats being held hostage but details of the talks were not revealed.

After the meeting, the commission went to Narino Palace to meet with President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala. This fact surprised international observers because it is not part of the commission's agenda for Colombia, the purpose of which is to establish whether human rights are being violated in the country. Apparently the commission is trying to cooperate with the government to solve the embassy problems which began on 27 February.

This second visit to the embassy today coincided with a surprise meeting between the government representatives and the young female guerrilla, who held their 21st meeting to discuss the release of so-called "political prisoners" and the payment of ransom for the hostages.

Pressure Denied

PA232212 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] The Inter-American Human Rights Commission reported in Bucaramanga today that it is acting without pressure of any sort. It explained that it is not here to counteract Amnesty International's investigation.

Francisco Beltran Narino, a Salvadoran jurist who belongs to the commission, said the OAS in no way will become involved in the dispute between the government and Amnesty International over the content of the latter's report. We have talked to President Turbay and he made no special request from us; we are totally free to work, he told station reporter Hector Gomez (Camaric).

Beltran Narino arrived here with commission secretary Edmundo Vargas to visit the Modelo and women's prisons in Bucaramanga, but earlier they received many reports on alleged human rights violations including some made by journalistic associations in Santander. Beltran Narino said Amnesty International had world renown even before it won the Nobel Prize. The government's response to Amnesty's report is also worthy of respect but we prefer not to comment on the matter, he said.

He told the station that the commission will deliver a preliminary report to the Colombian Government in June so it can reply or make observations.

Then another report will be formulated and presented to the OAS so it can approve or reject it and later publish it if it is approved. In any event, Beltran Narino stressed, in this type of investigation as iam the case of that conducted by Amnesty International, the Colombian state is free to react as it wishes.

Beltran evaded giving a direct reply concerning possible mediation by the OAS Human Rights Commission in the Dominican Republic Embassy issue.

LIBERAL DIRECTORATE REJECTS AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL REPORT

PA250320 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 2330 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] The national Liberal Directorate affirmed today that the recent Amnesty International report and recommendations on human rights in Colombia do not fit in with the country's institutional realities and go beyond the limits of the task assigned to it at the chief of state's request.

The directorate also scored the occupation of the Dominican Embassy in Bogota by subversive elements and praised the way in which President Turbay Ayala has handled this delicate problem. Headed by their president, Victor Mosquera Chaux, the Liberal Directorate members visited President Turbay at Narino Palace to present him with a declaration containing the above-mentioned views.

STUDENTS SEIZE CHURCH, DEMAND MEETING WITH OAS

PA242245 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2108 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Bogota, 24 Apr (EFE)--Today at noon, a group of students occupied the San Francisco Church in downtown Bogota and demanded the presence of the OAS commission visiting Colombia.

According to reports received by EFE, the students belong to the Colombian Students Union [UNEC]. They reject the university reform and protest the death of student Fernando Marin Rodriguez, who was killed 2 days ago in Cali. "We appeal to the OAS commission members visiting Colombia to meet with us so we can protest before them the violation of human rights in Colombia," the UNEC members told EFE. They also said that they seized the church to protest the arrest of over 500 students in several Colombian cities. The students were arrested by the army while demonstrating against the university reform.

Two days ago, another group of university students in Cartagena de Indias occupied the city's cathedral for several hours to demand the presence of high-ranking government officials.

Students Leave Church

PA250321 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Bogota--The 300 students who this morning occupied the San Francisco Church to protest the death of youth Fernando Marin, peacefully abandoned the church after attending a religious ceremony in his memory. Franciscan Brother Javier Zuloaga told this station that after the religious ceremonies for Marin Rodriguez, the students returned to their activities. They only asked Father (Sixto Luque) to intercede with the authorities so that two of their companions, who were arrested before entering the church, would be released, the [word indistinct] said. The priest agreed to hold a dialogue with the authorities, and shortly thereafter the students that had been arrested were released.

TALKS TO RESOLVE POLITICAL CRISIS REACH STANDSTILL

PA250326 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Excerpt] The political-juridical negotiations aimed at resolving the conflict between the branches of power reached a standstill today, when the legislative groups were unable to arrive at a consensus formula from the three proposed by the commission of notables.

This afternoon the Conservative Party, the Democratic Institutionalist Coalition and the Social Christian Party signed a document stating that an agreement has been reached regarding the selection of the second alternative as the mechanism to integrate the new bicameral congress proposed by the mediating commission. It has been learned that this is the thesis approved by Chamber President Assad Bucaram and by the Liberal Party.

CFP SPLINTER MOVEMENT ESTABLISHED IN LOJA

PA250123 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Gonzalo Avendano report from Loja]

[Text] In tacit disavowal of the top director of the Concentration of Popular Forces [CFP], Don Assad Bucaram of the Loja provincial command has set up the Change, People and Democracy Movement [Movimiento Cambio, Pueblo y Democracia] in the same party house that the CFP used before becoming the government party. The former Force for Charge Movement members were also there. It was reported they did this because they disagree with the principles of the conservative CFP led by Bucaram who, through a pact with the rightwing bosses who dominated Loja Province, did the worst possible offense to the people of Loja.

It was learned that to prevent this situation from arising, Mr Bucaram sent Deputy Edgard Garrido to convene a meeting of the command but he failed because the CFP grassroots had decided to support the Roldos administration. This splinter with the CFP will prompt the strengthening of the Change, People and Democracy Movement in future elections.

Another reason for the CFP splinter is the liberal-conservative CFP pact's influence on the judicial branch, which created a scandal when all the judges were confirmed and a third courthouse was created in full compliance with the pact.

CFP LEGISLATOR DEMURS IN INTERROGATING BLUM

PA241409 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Marco Proano Maya, legislator for the Concentration of Popular Forces [CFP], has refused to question Government Minister Carlos Feraud Blum because there are no solid arguments against him. The top leader, Assad Bucaram, has persistently asked Proano Maya to head the list of questioners.

The Imbabura deputy said an official cannot be blamed for what other people--meaning Guayas intendent Abdala Bucaram--did. The CFP has filed serious charges against Abdala Bucaram.

RADIO REPORTS SILVA RUETE'S TALKS IN SOVIET UNION

PY241529 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Moscow--Peruvian Economy and Finance Minister Javier Silva Ruete initiated talks yesterday with Soviet officials on Peruvian-Soviet economic relations, especially the Olmos hydroelectric-irrigation project, which is of a high priority for the country's socioeconomic development.

On initiating his activities in this capital, Minister Silva Ruete delivered a message sent by President Francisco Morales Bermudez to Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Silva Ruete held two working meetings with members of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and the Soviet Foreign Trade Bank to discuss the financial feasibility of the Olmos project. A Soviet spokesman noted that the Soviet Government intends to accept the Peruvian proposal, and that the conditions for Soviet participation in the project may be established in the next 3 days of talks.

Early yesterday, Minister Silva Ruete laid a wreath at Lenin's tomb on the occasion of the 110th anniversary of Lenin's birth, which the Soviets began commemorating yesterday. He also held three working meetings with Soviet bank officials and the foreign trade minister. On Thursday, he will hold a final meeting with the chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, three ministers and other high-ranking Soviet officials.

Hydroelectric Accord Reached

PY241543 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1452 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Moscow, 24 Apr (LATIN-REUTER)--The Soviet Union today promised to provide equipment and technical assistance amounting to $300 million for the first stage of a large hydroelectric and irrigation project in Olmos, northern Peru.

The Peruvian economy and finance minister, Javier Silva Ruete, and the first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, Vitaliy Morozov, have signed an agreement to that effect in this capital.

The Olmos project is part of a Peruvian plan for expanding the underdeveloped agricultural sector, and it was drafted with the help of Soviet experts. In a press conference, Silva Ruete asserted that the total cost of the project's first stage will amount to approximately $1 billion, of which approximately a third will be provided by the USSR. The rest will be provided by Peru from its own resources, he added.

According to the agreement signed today, the Peruvian State Bank and its Soviet counterpart will create a consortium for the long-term financing of the project in which other countries will be allowed to participate, the Peruvian minister revealed. Silva Ruete stressed that the Soviet participation will be the largest that Moscow has ever made in Peru, and that it is one of the largest in Latin America.

"It thus reflects the mutual desire of our countries to expand and develop our economic cooperation," he asserted during a press conference held in the Peruvian Embassy in Moscow. He added that during his stay in Moscow he met with Deputy Chairman Ivan Arkhipov, with whom he discussed other possible areas of cooperation in the mining, oil production and transportation sectors.

COSTA RICA

CARAZO ANNOUNCES REESTABLISHMENT OF AIR BRIDGE

PA250150 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0107 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] San Jose, 24 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio announced tonight that the air bridge established between Havana and San Jose and suspended by Cuban authorities on Friday was reestablished today.

Carazo told newsmen that he has received reports that Havana has authorized another 107 of the 10,000 Cubans remaining in asylum in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana to leave for this Central American nation.

Two representatives of the San Jose Government negotiated today with Cuban authorities in Havana to have the air bridge reestablished.

The Cuban Government had forbidden the exiles to be taken to San Jose in transit and had announced that those persons were authorized to travel from Havana directly to the nations whose governments have offered them asylum, including Spain, the United States, Canada, Peru, Ecuador and the FRG.

The refugees went into the Peruvian Embassy on 4 April after police guards at the embassy were withdrawn.

On Monday, negotiations were initiated between the governments of Costa Rica and Cuba to resume the evacuation of the asylees, after San Jose announced that it would receive the 10,000 refugees as permanent refugees.

Havana had indicated that it would permit the air bridge as long as Costa Rica would pledge that the exiles would reside there permanently. However, President Carazo's government announced that it could not accept that condition.

The president, on announcing tonight that the flights would be resumed, said that the Cuban condition had not been included in the negotiations held in Havana today.

As of Friday of last week, the last day on which the air bridge functioned, 700 refugees went to San Jose, of which 50 percent later left for Peru. Costa Rica has offered to grant residency to another 300.

The new refugees are expected to arrive tonight. They are accompanied by Costa Rican lawyers Carlos Aguilar and Francisco Peralta, who were charged with negotiating their evacuation.

New Snag Reported

PA250317 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0239 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Excerpt] San Jose, 24 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--A new contingent of Cuban refugees arrived in Costa Rica tonight aboard an airplane of the local LACSA airline which went to Havana early this morning. The airplane landed at Juan Santamaria International Airport on the outskirts of San Jose at 1945 (0145 gmt). The 95 exiles form part of the 10,000 who took refuge in the Peruvian Embassy in Cuba on 4 and 5 April.

Carlos Aguilar Calderon, the foreign minister's private secretary, who today negotiated the reestablishment of an airlift between Havana and San Jose for the evacuation of the refugees, disclosed that so far that objective has not been achieved.

Shortly before, Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio had announced that he had received reports from Cuba to the effect that the flights had been resumed after 6 days of suspension.

Aguilar Calderon said that no agreement has yet been reached in this regard and that the 95 refugees who arrived tonight in San Jose were released after the authorities in Havana were asked to permit them to leave to take advantage of the trip to the Costa Rican plane to Havana today. Aguilar and Jose Francisco Peralta, legal adviser of the Costa Rican Public Security Ministry, both lawyers, had used this plane to fly to Havana before dawn to negotiate with Fidel Castro's representatives for the resumption of the airlift.

MOST CUBAN REFUGEES WANT TO GO TO MIAMI

PA242153 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Most of the Cuban dissidents in Costa Rica have expressed their desire to go to Miami. Their dream, however, is being frustrated, for the time being. Meanwhile the Cuban Government is granting freedom to those who want to leave with their documents in order.

Some have noted that the Costa Rican Government has not shown greater interest in solving their problem rapidly, which partly has frustrated their plans to reach Miami as rapidly as possible.

RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

PA241948 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Costa Rica and the United Arab Emirates, moved by a joint spirit to develop relations and cooperation between the two nations, have established diplomatic relations effective today.

The Foreign Ministry's official communique notes that the establishing of diplomatic relations is at embassy level, following the Costa Rican policy of maintaining relations with most of the nations of the world.

EL SALVADOR

FPL COMMUNIQUE SAYS AMBASSADOR DUNN IN GOOD HEALTH

PA241529 Paris AFP in Spanish 1854 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] San Salvador, 23 Apr (AFP)--The underground Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces (FPL) released a communique here today on the status of South African Ambassador Archibald Gardner Dunn, who was kidnapped by this group on 28 November.

The communique contains the remarks of a Cuban reporter who interviewed Dunn. The reporter says that Dunn, whom he labels a racist, is in good health. The FPL communique says that "Gardner Dunn today marks his fifth month of revolutionary detention by the guerrilla squads of our organization." The communique adds that this is a denunciation "against those who are exploiting and massacring our people, against the oligarchy, imperialism and the military Christian democratic junta."

It finally notes that "with a great sense of revolutionary responsibility, the FPL has kept the racist ambassador unharmed and in good health, and has treated him as a human being, in line with its commitments to the Salvadoran people and the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America." Meanwhile, political violence continues to claim more lives in El Salvador. The bodies of 12 people killed by unidentified individuals have been found in various parts of the country.

TROOPS ENCIRCLE, FIRE ON TOWNS IN SAN VICENTE

PA240335 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 22 Apr 80 p 12

[Excerpts] At 0535 on 16 April a large contingent of National Guardsmen, army soldiers and nationalist democratic organization members invaded and threw up a military cordon around El Pajal, Teguista, Ulapa, Santa Lucia and Tepechame in the San Vicente area. The military operation was supported by several helicopters which fired on the residents of the area.

The military encirclement still continues.

[Signed] Legal Assistance Office of the San Salvador Archbishopric.

DUARTE ASKS CONFLICTING SECTORS TO HALT VIOLENCE

PA241249 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1830 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Salvadoran Broadcasters Association commentary: "Our Economy Will Pick Up When Violence Stops"]

[Text] As acting economy minister and as a member of the revolutionary government junta, Jose Napoleon Duarte has made a public appeal for a halt to violence so that the nation's economy can be reactivated. Every Salvadoran agrees that one of the first steps to be taken in this direction is to stop violence, terrorism and all those other acts which have contributed to upsetting the nation's economy. It is necessary for all armed sectors to discard their present attitudes and to start making great, properly organized efforts to try to improve the country's image abroad if we want to regain the confidence we need to make our recovery much easier.

Another step, very important indeed in the reactivation of our economy, is for the authorities to prove their sincere intentions by announcing the rules of the game by which the business sector must guide their activities, especially the farmers who have already been seriously affected by the new agrarian reform law.

As things stand, no one is willing to do anything to reactivate the economy, because no one knows what to expect.

We must start thinking very seriously about this situation. In a few weeks the planting season will begin. In agriculture time cannot be stopped. The rainy season will soon begin, and rich or poor, we all need water for our crops. When it starts raining, the ones who have prepared their soil, seeds and fertilizers are the ones who will benefit. If no one is ready by then, our economic reactivation is going to be difficult, if not impossible.

We feel that Duarte's appeal is more than justified. Every Salvadoran must cooperate according to his ability in trying to ensure our future welfare.

If what the opposition wanted were laws such as the agrarian reform law, the law on the nationalization of the banking system, the one on exportation, the one on the operation of trade unions without any type of discrimination, and other concessions, which are now in effect, we do not see the reason for more conflicts and violence, which so far have brought only disaster to the Salvadoran family.

GUTIERREZ URGES STRENGTHENING OF DEMOCRATIC PROCESS

PA230009 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] The process of democratization which we have begun must be stimulated and strengthened, because to a great extent, the very existence of the republic depends on this, Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, member of the national government junta, said during a speech given at the recent graduation of command and staff officers and military professors.

Colonel Gutierrez' words are continuously echoed in these days of 1980, in which we are the protagonists of a new chapter in Salvadoran life produced by an institutional movement which, because of its characteristics and projections of democratic pluralism, is unique in the history of the fatherland.

Democracy is a continuous process of learning in which it is necessary to persevere to be successful, the member of the revolutionary junta said. He added that the government is aware of this reality and for this reason has opened the channels to all sectors to participate broadly in governmental actions and in the development of the process that has been initiated.

We know that one of the most effective means of resolving the delicate problems of the state is a dialogue and an exchange of ideas at this time, because El Salvador needs the intelligent and patriotic contribution of all. This means that new attitudes must be adopted in order to adjust to the structural changes that we are promoting by peaceful paths on the basis of the most absolute respect for the rights of man.

We need to advance without delay in the area of economic, political and social changes to avoid being left behind, and to promote justice for the great majority of the population, Colonel Gutierrez said.

CHAVEZ MENA SAYS TIES TO BEGIN WITH SOCIALIST NATIONS

PA241417 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2011 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] San Salvador, 23 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena said here today that his country will soon establish diplomatic and trade relations with the socialist countries as part of the reorientation of foreign relations which has been approved by the revolutionary government junta. The young Christian Democratic lawyer also said El Salvador will become a member of the nonaligned countries.

Chavez Mena said the reorganization of the Foreign Ministry includes plans for incorporating the Salvadoran Tourism Institute and the Salvadoran International Fair into the ministry. He also indicated that the diplomatic and consular service will be improved to make the country's foreign policy known throughout the world and to help the expansion of the national economy.

DEMOCRATIC FRONT LEADER HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE

PA250152 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1810 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Following are statements by Enrique Alvarez Cordoba, president of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR], issued this morning during a news conference.

[Begin recording] I am going to answer a question here in public which is often asked me: why did I resign? Why have I changed? I have answered this question many times before and my reply has always been sincere.

My participation in previous governments was due to my belief that I could help those governments make the changes that our society needs, but I found out that those in power, those sectors which have had control of the government for years do not wish to have the least amount of change in our society for the benefit of other sectors.

As representative of the Independent Movement of Professionals and Technicians, I have reached the conclusion that only a government which results from the triumph of the people's struggle, as the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses has suggested and which the FDR accepts and supports, can make possible a new society that we all expect. [end recording]

You have just listened to Alvarez Cordoba referring to the FDR and a possible dialogue with the government junta. According to Alvarez Cordoba, the FDR will hold a dialogue with the government junta only when it suspends the state of siege and stops repression against the people.

GUATEMALA

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE DOES NOT SUPPORT U.S. BOYCOTT

PA250003 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Alejandro Giammattei, president of the Guatemalan Olympic Committee, has reiterated that Guatemala has not changed its view regarding the independence that must exist between sports and politics. Therefore, he added, he sees no obstacles in going to the Moscow Olympic games. Besides, he said that Guatemala has not received an official request from the U.S. Government to support the boycott of the Olympic games.

Local observers have interpreted the Guatemalan aloofness to the boycott as a reaction by the Guatemalan Government to what it considers to be the fomentation of subversion in Central America by the U.S. Government, particularly President Carter's administration.

ARMY TAKES OVER TRANSPORT OF BALLOT BOXES

PA241634 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] The army has taken over the custody and transportation of the ballot boxes as a security measure and to guarantee their safe transportation and avoid their being misplaced or tampered with. In view of this, the office of the electoral registry disregarded the charges by some political leaders claiming some boxes have been received open or broken. Regarding this, the registry director said he had received only two complaints to that effect. He added, however, that the office is studying both cases to determine if such charges should be taken into consideration during the counting process.

Party Leaders Charge Tampering

PA241640 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Political leaders whose parties participated in the elections have charged that several broken ballot boxes have been received at the registry office, as well as others with the seals removed, indicating possible violation of their contents.

Spokesmen of the electoral registry, however, denied these reports, explaining that in some cases the boxes have not been handled with proper care and have suffered some damage. They emphatically insisted, however, that at no time has there been any intention of changing their contents, as implied by some political party leaders.

PR Reported In Lead

PA241646 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Representatives of most of the political parties have been posted at the electoral registry offices to witness the vote count now underway. According to information released by the registry, it was revealed that the Revolutionary Party, which has won 28 mayoral elections so far, has received the largest number of votes.

Meanwhile, leaders of several parties have announced that they had predicted the results of the elections beforehand. The leaders of the Authentic National Central claim to have won the largest number of mayoral elections, having won in 36 of the 150 municipal elections already computed. Elsewhere, liberationist leader Leonel [name indistinct] Otero said his party remains in the race, having won a good number of mayoral elections without official help.

FOUR SOLDIERS DIE IN AMBUSH AT OIL REFINERY

PA241518 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Four soldiers were killed and two others wounded in a clash between a guerrilla group and army troops on the grounds of the Rubelsanto Oil Company. Nearby residents said the guerrillas occupied the installations yesterday and were still there this morning when the army troops arrived.

The armed forces' public relations office said the troops were ambushed by the guerrillas. Col Marco Antonio Castellanos said:

[Begin recording] This morning, a small group of the military forces assigned to the Rubelsanto sector were ambushed by an apparently strong force of subversive elements. Unfortunately, the action resulted in four soldiers killed and two wounded. The action took place between 0900 and 1000 about midway between the military outpost and the Rubelsanto oil installations as the military unit was making its usual security patrol of the area. [end recording]

Asked if there were any casualties suffered by the guerrillas, Colonel Castellanos said:

[Begin recording] So far, we have received no information to that effect.

[Question by unidentified speaker] What did the army do upon learning of the incident?

[Answer] The rest of the military force proceeded to the scene of the incidents but found that the criminals had fled as soon as they carried out their objective. [end recording]

The clandestine Armed People's Revolutionary Organization announced the capture of [words indistinct] in San Marcos, where one policeman was killed for refusing to surrender. The announcement added that similar activities will continue in the farms in the rural sector of the country.

Clashes in El Quiche

PA231600 Guatemala City EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 17 Apr 80 pp 1,10

[Text] The army has discovered a camp of the clandestine Poor People's Guerrilla Army (EGP) in San Juan Cotzal, El Quiche. No casualties were reported by either side during the ensuing clash.

In a communique sent to the newspapers today, the EGP gives details of its recent actions, including confirmation of the discovery of its camp on 5 April. The EGP communique stated that from 25 March to 5 April it clashed five times with army troops. It added that it killed 30 soldiers and wounded many others but that it only sustained one casualty.

All of these clashes occurred in the region of El Quiche. These actions included the 30 March attack on an army helicopter. The helicopter was damaged and its crew was wounded.

HONDURAS

PLH LEADER OUTLINES PLANS FOR LIBERAL GOVERNMENT

PA241720 Paris AFP in Spanish 2220 GMT 23 Apr 80

[By Juan Sierra Fonseca]

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 23 Apr (AFP)--Roberto Suazo Cordova, president of the Central Executive Council of the Liberal Party of Honduras [PLH], announced here today a government of national integration, which will include members of the parties which lost the elections and other Honduran political sectors which were left out of the elections.

The political leader indicated that Liberalism firmly supports the principles of ideological pluralism "and because of this we will ask all the country's forces to cooperate with us, because our party's election victory is for all the Hondurans."

Suazo Cordova, who is one of the main figures of the Rodista faction which controls the top leadership of the PLH, revealed that he will not propose to the constituent assembly that it elect the president of the republic. However, he warned that "the Central Executive Council of the PLH will make an in-depth analysis of the current situation and of the advisability of whether or not to have the constituent assembly indirectly elect the president or hold direct elections instead."

Suazo Cordoba added that the determining factor in this case will be the party's rank and file, who will express their views in a special PLH assembly which will be held soon, "because Honduras' sociopolitical situation demands calm analysis of this important step."

The Liberal leader expressed surprise over the charges made by his traditional adversaries in the National Party who have accused the PLH of "concubinage" with the Innovation and Unity Party (PINU) and other sectors which did not participate in the elections.

"There has been no type of alliance with anyone," he said. "We have won the elections by overcoming many obstacles. We have done this on the basis of the Liberal Party's organization and the firm determination of our rank and file to gain an authentic return to democracy and legality for Honduras," the leader of the party which won Sunday's elections firmly stated.

The PLH leader said that the spirit of the government which the PLH plans to introduce entails a program of "honesty, work and progress," giving priority to agrarian reform, education, health and road construction. According to Suazo Cordova, a government of integration made up of the most capable and honest people "will be able to solve the country's main problems."

"That is why," he indicated, "the actions of Liberalism are directed at giving attention to the country's most urgent problems and the reorganization of public administration in both national and international areas in order to adapt its work to the conditions that political, social and economic development demand."

In the foreign policy field, the PLH leader indicated that "those affairs should be handled in accordance with the needs of the nation. He noted that some of the basic concerns of the Liberal government would be the signing of a peace treaty with El Salvador, the restructuring of the Central American Common Market and the reorganization of the Central American Defense Council (CONDECA), in which Honduras has acted as an observer since the war with El Salvador in 1969.

Suazo Cordova said that peace with El Salvador "must be resolved as soon as possible so that the Central American countries will again live in brotherhood and can face united the great challenge of the problems of development."

POLICE BREAK UP ALLEGED PRTC SUBVERSION PLANS

PA241525 Paris AFP in Spanish 0414 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 23 Apr (AFP)--The Honduran police announced tonight that they have broken up a subversive plan to "hinder the recent elections and sow chaos in the country."

According to the police, the plan was organized by the Trotskyist Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers (PRTC) which operates at the regional level and whose coordinator is Dr Jose Maria Reyes Mata.

The police added that this clandestine organization planned to kidnap executives of private enterprises, cause public disorders and carry out sabotage, attacks, robberies and other types of crimes. The actions were to have occurred 72 hours before Sunday's general elections.

The police also said that Reyes Mata entered the country approximately 2 months ago from Europe, where he obtained $100,000, mainly in Romania and Yugoslavia, to begin subversive operations in Honduras.

According to the police, one of the main plans of the terrorists began with the kidnapping of Arnoldo Quiros, local president of the Texaco Transnational Company, for whom they were to demand a high ransom.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA VIEWS SALVADORAN SITUATION, U.S. MANEUVERS

PA231533 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Maputo--Daniel Ortega, commander of the revolution and member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, charged here that the specter of U.S. intervention hovers over Central America and the Caribbean.

He made these statements shortly before departing for Luanda at the head of a delegation composed of Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto and Daniel McField, the ambassador accredited to Mozambique. The ambassador will also be accredited before the governments of Angola, Zimbabwe, Tanzania and Zambia.

Regarding his meeting with President Samora Machel, Commander Ortega said that they had discussed the recent victory achieved by Zimbabwe, which he described as a significant triumph, and the situation in Latin America.

He warned against the danger posed by U.S. military maneuvers scheduled for May in the Caribbean, which include the landing of 2,000 Marines at the Guantanamo military base, Cuban territory illegally occupied by the United States. He denounced the false image which President Carter attempted to give to the dictatorial regimes of Latin America, trying to hide their true nature of corruption and crime, but he said that they deceived no one.

Commander Ortega said he felt that the present revolutionary process in El Salvador is totally beyond U.S. military control, which he feels means that the possibility of U.S. intervention in that country should be viewed as imminent.

Speaking about the internal process in Nicaragua, Commander Ortega said that the nation is going through a period of revolutionary consolidation and that it is concentrating its efforts on production, especially basic products for the population.

He announced that a great literacy campaign had been launched 4 weeks ago which includes close to 200,000 youngsters.

Upon being asked if there will be elections in Nicaragua, Commander Ortega replied that the people had voted en masse by taking up arms against Somoza's regime.

In conclusion, he reported that a council of state will be created soon. It will be composed of 47 members representing all the economic, social and political sectors of Nicaraguan society.

BORGE ASSAILS U.S. LOAN REJECTION, MANEUVERS

PA182241 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0200 GMT 18 Apr 80

["Linea Directa" question-and-answer program featuring Interior Minister Comdr Tomas Borge Martinez--live]

[Excerpts] [Question] Regarding aid in the form of technical assistance from the socialist countries, it includes the technical exploitation of Nicaragua's natural resources. To which field will the revolution give priority attention and when? In the near future or at a later moment?

[Borge] My congratulations for asking this question. It is an important one. We arrived in the socialist countries in the same condition as we arrived in other countries: without yet having acquired enough experience in international relations. However, this visit to the socialist countries, like the visits we have made to friendly countries such as Mexico, the Dominican Republic, Panama and so forth, has served to help us gain experience and to clearly establish the strategic economic objectives of our revolution.

In the socialist countries we requested technical aid to explore our natural wealth. The revolution has the obligation to carefully look at every inch of our country to see what we have in our soil. We probably have oil. We probably have more gold than what is being exploited now. Our country is a rich one. We are also rich in water resources and fishery and our soil is good for agriculture. It can be said that the historic medium-term outlook for our country is excellent and in the future we will be able to say that our country will produce all we need and in addition to this we will be in a capacity to export Nicaraguan products.

We believe that our fundamental strategy must be aimed at two basic objectives. On the one hand, we must develop our country's energy resources. We can produce much hydroelectric energy, in addition to geothermal energy, independently of the oil situation.

For development reasons, we still don't have the capacity to exploit nuclear energy, but in the future the possibility of our country exploiting nuclear energy will have to be studied, considering the possibility that we may even have uranium. Apparently we have uranium but this has not been confirmed.

Independent of the development of energy resources, we must draw an economic policy aimed at transforming raw materials into manufactured products.

For example, to cite just one case, we produce cotton. Our country produces cotton. We export our cotton, the raw material. What is logical and rational and what is in line with the development of our revolution and with the strategic plans of the revolution is that we turn this cotton into a finished product, that is, clothes. That is the final phase of cotton. This means that if instead of exporting cotton, we export clothes, we would have given an added value to the clothes [as heard] and this benefits the economy of our country; clothes are more expensive than cotton.

This is what has happened to our poor, underdeveloped, exploited and intervened Latin American countries: The raw materials are exported to the developed countries and returned later as finished products. We sell our raw materials cheap and we are sold manufactured products at high prices.

This situation must end. This has to be one of the strategic objectives of our revolution. If we must plant citrus fruits in our country, for example, we should set up a factory to can citric juices. If we have leather, why should we export it when we have experienced shoe manufacturers in our country? If we have beef, why do we have to export it in the form of raw material? We could can it and export it that way, and on and on and on.

All our raw materials and the additional raw materials we may be able to obtain from our natural resources should, as far as possible and as the strategic economic development of our revolution allows it, be transformed so that our country may be truly independent.

As long as our country does not process its raw materials, as long as it does not have its own energy, as long as we depend on oil--many countries have to sacrifice their standard of living to be able to buy oil--as long as we don't develop our water resources and our geothermal energy, we will remain economically dependent on other countries. We must consolidate our economic independence to consolidate our political independence.

[Question] Commander Borge, respectfully, this is [first name indistinct] Lacayo Campos of United Press International. I have just heard on the radio that the representatives of the Democratic Party in the [U.S.] Congress have withdrawn the bill on the $75 million for Nicaragua because they fear it will be rejected. Apparently, this withdrawal is temporary. I would like to hear Commander Borge's opinion regarding the withdrawal by the U.S. Congressmen.

[Answer] If they have fears that we will reject that loan, let them fear no longer. If they give us the loan, we will accept it. In our opinion this is another excuse to block the famous $75 million loan. We believe that this loan is very important but not vital for our revolutionary process.

Sometimes we are amused with the clumsiness with which U.S. reactionary sectors manage situations such as this. It would have been only right if they had paid us an idemnity. This is the truth. To give us $400 or $500 million, which still would not be enough an indemnity...indemnity. If they give us $400 or $500 million we would accept it and we would not accept it as a gift but as an indemnity payment for all the evil they have done this country.

Therefore, if they have withdrawn the $75 million because they believe that we are going to reject it, they are wrong. We are not prepared to reject it. We are willing to accept it. I think this is another delay maneuver and that these gentlemen from the U.S. reactionary sector are graduates of the political clumsiness university.

[Question] Good evening, Companero Commander Borge. My name is Veronica Artimes. I am a worker and university student. This is my question. I would like to know what the revolution and the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] think about the provocative imperialist maneuvers, the landing of 20,000 Yankee Marines in the Caribbean and the danger this represents for Nicaragua and Central America.

[Answer] So you are a student and worker. What a good seed! I think that in the future, in our country, workers should study and students should work. This should be one of the goals of our revolution. All the workers in our country should study and all the students should work so that everybody works in our country.

Companera Veronica, those maneuvers really concern us because we don't see the United States being threatened. What Latin American country is going to invade the United States? I believe there is a somewhat exaggerated preoccupation in the United States with this holding of maneuvers in the Caribbean. Nicaragua has no plans to send the Sandinist People's army to attack U.S. territory and no Latin American country is in a position to do that even if it would like to do so. The military might of the United States is too vast, on the one hand, and on the other, our countries don't want this type of conflict.

So all we can say is that we are deeply concerned with the maneuvers the papers say have been carried out, which is probably true. The objective of these maneuvers is not too clear yet. If the idea is to defend U.S. territory, we can tell the U.S. people and government that our countries are not in a position, nor do they have the desire or the capacity, to invade U.S. territory.

We have been invaded in the past, especially by the United States. They intervened in our country many times. I can recall when the U.S. ambassador came to Nicaragua. During the first days of the revolution we went to receive him and we told him that we wanted to be friends of the United States, but based on mutual respect and on respect for the dignity of our people.

When the companeros arrived at the embassy, I went in with the U.S. ambassador because we have the advantage of being able to speak with the U.S. ambassador or with any other ambassador without being suspects. When we went in, the companeros, somewhat inexperienced, went in armed. I told them, well, the only thing we have done perhaps is to pay something back, since this is the first time we have invaded U.S. territory. The truth is that our soldiers, our fighters--to repeat a joke I told the U.S. ambassador, who understood it very well--our fighters, and fighters in other countries and other armies of this continent, are not in a position and do not have the military capability to invade U.S. territory, so as we see it, these U.S. maneuvers in the Caribbean are unwarranted and truly somewhat irritating and impossible to understand.

[Question] I am university student Manuel Berrios. Comdr Tomas Borge, I would like to ask you the following question: What could you tell us about junta member Alfonso Robelo's statements a few days ago at the Polideportivo Espana before a large number of businessmen? Commander Borge, would you give us your opinion about Mr Alfonso Robelo's statements on that occasion? Also, what is the FSLN's view on those statements?

[Answer] I was not in the country when private sector leader Companero Alfonso Robelo made those statements. Unfortunately, I was not here and, after returning to Nicaragua, I have been so busy looking through so many papers and into so many problems that I have not had the time to study or read Companero Alfonso Robelo's statements. But I do have some idea about the statements made at the Polideportivo Espana, not just by Alfonso Robelo, but by others who delivered speeches there.

We think Companero Alfonso Robelo should at no time be regarded as a temporary [coyuntural] ally. Our fundamental obligation is to try to integrate him fully into the revolutionary process, to treat him like a brother, like a companero. I believe that is our duty. Our attitude toward Companero Robelo must be completely fraternal and friendly, evincing understanding for the inevitable contradictions that emerge within a revolutionary process. We believe that Alfonso Robelo is an honest man. He has ideological and political differences with us, but we believe those differences should be explained without antagonisms.

For the sake of the fraternity that should exist in our country and for the sake of political alliances, and since all of us are engaged in the task of reconstructing our country and furthering the revolucionary process, I would rather not refer to any unsuitable statements that Companero Robelo may have made.

HASSAN COMMENTS ON REVOLUTION'S ACHIEVEMENTS

PA191901 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Today we celebrate our 9th month of revolutionary victory. In other words, we are 3 months away from celebrating our first anniversary in power. Big challenges have been made and serious problems must still be resolved, but the people have seized power and are exercising it through their vanguard. The working class is being organized, the new state apparatus is being constituted and, above all, big efforts are being made to lay the economic and material groundwork that will make possible the changes needed in Nicaragua.

The balance of these first 9 months of revolution, which we celebrate today, Saturday 19 April, must of necessity be positive. [begin recording]

[Unidentified reporter] Here we have a statement by Dr Moises Hassan, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, on the occasion of the first 9 months of the Sandinist People's revolution. Dr Hassan, what is your view of this revolution's most positive achievements [words indistinct]?

[Answer] There have been a number of achievements under this revolution and all of them have some significance. Nonetheless, we might say that the most important aspect of this revolution is the fact that after 9 months of a deteriorated economic situation, during which time there have been serious internal and external pressures, this revolution has managed to keep to the path it decided to follow before the armed victory.

This revolution, which was waged by and for the exploited classes--the peasants and the workers--which before achieving victory decided to improve the standard of living of these classes, which decided to maintain an absolutely independent foreign policy totally respectful of our sovereignty and of our self-determination, has managed to maintain this invariable and unswerving course despite the difficult conditions under which it has developed. By maintaining this course, this revolution has also managed to retain the total support of the immense majority of the Nicaraguan people.

If we wanted to describe in general terms the achievements of this revolution, we might say (?everything is summed up) in this one fundamental achievement.

LA PRENSA STRIKE SHOWS NO 'FORESEEABLE SOLUTION'

PA241731 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1936 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Managua, 23 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--The strike of the workers of the Managua newspaper LA PRENSA has reached its third consecutive day without a foreseeable solution to their basic demand, which is the reinstatement of Director-Manager Xavier Chamorro Cardenal.

The LA PRENSA workers' union issued a communique replying to a statement issued by the board of directors of the newspaper in which the personnel are accused of taking over the installations in a violent way and are denied the right to participate in the decisions of the board.

"It is surprising to see how the board keeps lying, because there has been no violence. The owners of the newspaper were in their offices on Monday and they were not bothered except possibly by the spontaneous act of solidarity with the director who was carried on the shoulders of the personnel when he came into the office."

The union maintains that "LA PRENSA must be independent from the state and the minority political and economic groups, but the board likes to do the former and not the latter."

The union also maintains that the newspaper must be pluralist. It must report on the doings of all the Nicaraguan democratic sectors, giving prominence to projects which are the most beneficial to the Nicaraguan people.

The newspaper workers affirm that the board of directors is upset with the low participation of the popular sector and demands an importance and a hegemony for minority groups and sectors "of dubious good will" which do not correspond to the country's reality and the line of journalistic honesty which has always characterized LA PRENSA.

The workers further accused the board of directors of "trying to promote scandals by publishing communiques and statements written by those who are demanding economic privileges. These people call their attitude patriotic and at the same time they play down the importance of the achievements of the revolution and call any positive approach to the revolution servile.

According to the communique, "they try to give prominence to the activities of small political groups while leaving the activities of the Sandinist National Liberation Front out, something which is obviously not in response to any journalistic criteria but to the ill will of those who own the newspaper."

The union affirms that if LA PRENSA is taken over by those who feel this way, it would mean that the days of the newspaper are numbered because of the popular rejection that would result from it, leaving more than 200 families without jobs.

"We reiterate that we continue caring for LA PRENSA with the same zeal as if we were shareholders. We repeat, we are not claiming a title deed to the newspaper. We expect that the dialog, the common sense and the unbiased analysis of our claims will lay the groundwork for a satisfactory solution," the union communique concludes.

The results of the mediation of a commission of Sandinist commanders aimed at solving the conflict were not revealed.

Chamorros Refuse to Yield

PA242215 Paris AFP in Spanish 2348 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Managua, 23 Apr (AFP)--The Chamorro family, owners of the Nicaraguan newspaper LA PRENSA, announced here today their decision to "lose everything" before yielding to the demands of the union of LA PRENSA workers who are occupying the newspaper installations for the third consecutive day today.

At the same time, the Chamorro family denied that they requested the mediation of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] in the conflict. They explained that they asked the FSLN to exercise its visible authority on behalf of the defense of the rights of the newspaper owners.

In an interview to the press, Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Barrios, one of the members of the board of directors, said that the union leaders who head the strike to keep Xavier Chamorro as the manager were encouraged by influential FSLN leaders.

Meanwhile, it was reported that the Superior Council of Private Enterprise was refusing to discuss the tension caused by Alfonso Robelo's resignation with the Sandinist government.

The statements by the LA PRENSA board of directors were apparently made after new negotiations failed. In these negotiations, the board members had expressed their willingness to reinstate Xavier Chamorro but, according to union sources, imposing certain conditions that were rejected..

For its part, the Social Christian Party issued a statement in which it said that the incidents at LA PRENSA are not isolated but that they are part of a wider plan to eliminate freedom of the press in Nicaragua.

The members of the board of directors of LA PRENSA--Violeta, Pedro Joaquin, Margarita, and Jaime Chamorro, as well as the Carlos Holman and Ana Maria Chamorro de Holman couple, said that "silence is as sinful as lies in a newspaper," referring to what they considered to be an excessive subjection of the newspaper to the Sandinist government line. They added that "the risk of perishing is the price paid for being independent."

The board of directors emphasized its decision to support the Sandinist revolution in a climate of liberty and political pluralism in which the opinions of all Nicaraguans can be expressed.

SUPERIOR LABOR COURT REVEALS NEW GUIDELINES

PA250107 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Excerpt] The Superior Labor Court has done away with legalism and has created flexible laws favoring the working class. The right to employment is a class right. This was stated by Companero Luis Arguello, justice of the Superior Labor Court, when referring to the guidelines made known today during a news conference held in homage to the working class on the occasion of the forthcoming celebration of 1 May, International Labor Day.

Superior Court President Humberto Solis Barker opened the conference with a talk on the new guidelines being charted at the court based on the old laws but with a new spirit, which is the spirit of the Sandinist people's revolution, defender of the interests of the majorities.

One can speak of new rules of the game in regard to labor justice, Solis added. In this connection, this court has provided that every ruling handed down by the judge in charge of the case must be sent to the Superior Labor Court for review and advice.

REPORTAGE ON EVACUATION OF EMBASSY REFUGEES

PA241239 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Another five ships with 265 persons who want to emigrate to the United States left today from the Cuban port of Mariel, west of Havana.

This group, composed mostly of antisocial elements, accepted the guarantees given by the Cuban Government for the securing of safe-conducts, passports and permits to leave the country after having abandoned the Peruvian Embassy in Havana.

All the persons who left for the United States had been waiting in their homes for the ships that were to take them to U.S. territory.

Approximately 10 ships from the United States had arrived by noon today at the dock prepared by the Cuban immigration authorities in Mariel Port. Earlier, approximately 415 antisocial elements and some of their relatives had left for the United States on ships flying the U.S. flag.

Over 400 Leave

FL241155 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] GRANMA, official organ of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, today publishes on the front page of its third edition the following report:

News from Mariel: Four hundred forty-four antisocial persons yesterday left the port of Mariel for the United States. At the close of this edition, there were 94 vessels from the United States in that port.

Foreign Ministry Statement

FL241148 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Our country's Foreign Ministry has released a statement which reads as follows:

Cuba is prepared to send to Costa Rica additional groups of the elements who went to the Peruvian Embassy as soon as Costa Rica has placed in Costa Rica all those already there and has a definite place in Costa Rica for the new groups that would be sent, and it [Cuba] will do it as each group is given a definite place in that country. However, Cuba is not willing to send them so that they may be placed in camps which would make Costa Rica a redistribution center since we know that the immense majority of these persons want to reside in the United States or other countries.

Our position is that the persons going to reside in the United States, Spain, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, Peru, Venezuela or any other country, must travel directly from Cuba to those countries and that only those who are definitely going to reside in Costa Rica should travel to Costa Rica. The way this is to be done must be discussed beforehand by a Costa Rican Government representative with the Cuban Foreign Ministry.

GRANMA DENIES U.S. CHARGES ON REFUGEE AGREEMENT

FL241126 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] The French news agency AFP has filed a Washington-datelined report in which it says that the United States has accused the Cuban Government of having violated the agreements it made when it announced that it would allow the refugees in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana to leave for the countries willing to receive them.

The report adds that Tom Reston, one of the spokesmen of the Department of State, asserted in a strong statement that the owners and captains of vessels who are transporting Cuban refugees to U.S. coasts illegally are playing into the hands of the Cuban Government. These flotillas are the solution of Mr Castro, not the international community, to help the Cubans wishing to leave their country, asserted Reston.

The spokesman pointed out that all our sympathies are with those who seek to escape from the Castro regime, but we cannot accept the situation created by the illegal movement of refugees, which he described as intolerable. The evacuation, he said, should be done in accordance with the original agreements which the Cuban authorities reached with the governments of Peru and Costa Rica.

The AFP report goes on to add that Reston's strong statement apparently was modified with regard to the general version, making all its weight fall on the Cuban Government.

Regarding the refugees who are arriving illegally, the State Department spokesman was cautious, indicating that they would be admitted conditionally and that they would be subject to inspection by the immigration services to determine if they can remain in the United States. On the other hand, he threatened the captains and owners of boats with serious penalties, warning them that they are committing a crime punishable by up to 5 years imprisonment, fines of $2,000 for each refugee they transport illegally and confiscation of the vessel.

Another indication of the vacillations and ambiguity of the U.S. Government is that almost 400 such refugees already have entered the United States without impediment from the Coast Guard, which did not have any arrest orders. However, the State Department spokesman indicated that U.S. Coast Guard vessels had been placed on alert in Miami, Florida. In his statement, Tom Reston urged the Cuban Government to allow the immediate resumption of refugee flights to Costa Rica and other countries.

The newspaper GRANMA has published a note concerning the statement of the Yankee Department of State spokesman. The note points out:

It is a shameless Yankee lie to assert that Cuba has not fulfilled agreements with Peru and Costa Rica concerning the evacuation of said persons since an agreement between Cuba and Peru and Costa Rica has never existed on this matter. GRANMA's note adds that to the contrary, as the Cuban people know from GRANMA's reports, Cuba repeatedly has warned Costa Rica that it was absolutely opposed to the creation of an international distribution center in that country and that no evacuation plan could be accepted without first discussing it with Cuba. The Yankee maneuvers have been pulverized by Cuba's firm position.

GRANMA QUESTIONS PURPOSE OF MILITARY MANEUVERS

FL241258 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] On October 17th of last year, the UPI news agency sent out radio photos showing U.S. Marines at the Guantanamo Naval Base on Cuban territory occupied against the Cuban people's will. The caption read: American Marines taking aim at the Cuban border from their positions on the base during a practice invasion.

Today's edition of the Cuban daily GRANMA ran some of these photos accompanied by the following commentary:

The practice invasion which took place at the time was called (Reinforcex 1). Thousands of Marines armed to the teeth and backed by naval craft and combat planes made a showy landing and paraded before representatives of the capitalist press, thus completing a demonstration designed to frighten the people of Cuba and our revolutionary government.

On April 11th of this year, the commander of the Atlantic fleet announced that joint training exercises would be carried out at the Guantanamo base, at bases in the United States and aboard U.S. war vessels in the Atlantic and the Caribbean. Adm Harry Train added that the headquarters for the exercises would be at the Key West naval air station which is also the headquarters for the Caribbean joint contingency task force created by President Carter in October 1979.

This new Marine maneuver at Guantanamo, reinforced by the Army, something never done before, will be one more demonstration of the Carter administration's provocative policies in the Caribbean. The creation of the joint contingency task force was an impetuous act of arrogance. The creation of the rapid strike agency [as heard] at McDill Air Force Base in Florida is more proof that the U.S. Government is not thinking seriously about disarmament in peaceful coexistence, just as the procedures under way to install the new Cruise and Pershing II missiles in Western Europe confirm Washington's warmongering and adventuristic policies.

Can the terminology used in the UPI caption to describe last fall's maneuvers at Guantanamo Naval Base be taken to mean anything else but that the U.S. armed forces are planning an invasion? What is the Yankee military up to now with this new practice invasion? Who are they going to invade? They know they cannot intimidate or successfully invade Cuba. Who are they going to invade then? Who are they going to attack? Nicaragua? El Salvador? Jamaica? Which Latin American people then?

Admiral Train said that the largest component of the troops participating in next month's Solid Shield 80 exercises, some 15,000 men, would operate at sea. Does that mean they want to intimidate someone in the Caribbean? Is the U.S. Government so concerned about the situation in this region that it has to mount a show to intimidate the Caribbean people struggling for a decent and just life? Is it to intimidate those peoples who have said enough to the crimes and atrocities of the military tyrannies that are backed militarily and economically by U.S. imperialism?

The Atlantic command is responsible for an extensive area. It takes in the joint operations of all the armed forces in the North and South Atlantic, the Gulf of Mexico, the Caribbean and part of the Pacific. In total, this region covers 40 percent of the world's oceans, that is, 160 million square km.

The United States military divides out the world and arrogantly claims the right to maneuver, fire artillery and missiles and land its Marines in any part of the world. This upcoming Atlantic command maneuver--is it another practice invasion or will the U.S. Government, in its traditional blindness, send ships, planes and Marines to the Caribbean looking for another Playa Giron?

GOVERNMENT SUBMITS DRAFT COMMUNIQUE AT NONALIGNED MEETING

FI241516 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1414 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] At the United Nations, Cuba has introduced to a working group of the nonaligned countries movement a draft communique on various matters examined at a plenary meeting. The working group was created by a mandate of the nonaligned countries and its function is to draft a final communique on matters examined at the nonaligned movement's plenary meeting held in February.

At yesterday's meeting, Cuba, as chairman of the nonaligned movement, introduced a draft communique covering all the matters debated at the plenary meeting based on agreements reached and ideas proposed during consultations among members. During the debate, several nonaligned countries expressed their opinions about the report [as heard] and referred to the effort that the working group is making to coordinate the positions of the nonaligned movement on the situation between Pakistan and Afghanistan.

At the meeting of the nonaligned countries movement's working group at the United Nations, the speakers, especially from Afghanistan and Pakistan, generally expressed gratitude for the initiatives of some member countries concerning the problems between the two countries. The Afghan and Pakistani representatives particularly referred to the initiative of Cuban chief of state Fidel Castro who, as chairman of the nonaligned movement, has offered his good offices to resolve the disagreements that still exist between these two countries. The two speakers said that the unity of the nonaligned countries movement has been strengthened by the contribution of the Cuban president.

The working group today decided to suspend its sessions and meet again next week in order to have time to study the draft introduced by Cuba and undertake new consultations.

CASTRO GREETS HENG SAMRIN ON ANNIVERSARY

BK250322 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text of 14 April message from "Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers, to Comrade President Heng Samrin"]

[Text] On the occasion of Kampuchean National Day, on behalf of the party, government and all the people of Cuba, I would like to extend my greetings and fraternal and warm congratulations to you, the KPRC, the KNUFNS and the Kampuchean people. On 17 April 1975, the dictatorial Lon Nol-Sirik Matak regime set up by the U.S. imperialists was toppled by the struggle of the courageous Kampuchean people, supported by the people throughout the world. That victory was the result of international solidarity with your people and other Indochinese peoples. Following this legitimate victory, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique created savage devastation, plunging the country into destruction and suffering with the massacre of more than 3 million people. Under the KNUFNS leadership, the Kampuchean people won back the gains achieved on 17 April and advanced towards their future progress and happiness.

The party, government and people of Cuba are convinced that the development in the PRK is irreversible and that it lays a solid foundation for a bright future for the Kampuchean people throughout the country.

On the occasion of this anniversary, I would like to reaffirm that we are always on your side in the efforts made by the KPRC and KNUFNS in national construction, and that you may count on our strong solidarity with you in the face of threats from the U.S. imperialists and their allies to undermine the freedom and independence of the fraternal Kampuchean people.

I wish you more successes in your task, and good health.

DOCUMENT ON USSR METALLURGY MINISTER'S VISIT SIGNED

FI241210 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the party Politburo and vice president of the councils of State and Ministers, last night attended the signing of the memorandum on the visit of Petr Fadeyevich Lomako, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Supreme Soviet and minister of nonferrous metallurgy.

In addition to the distinguished visitor, the document was signed by Joel Domenech, member of the party Central Committee, vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister of the basic industry. Speaking at the ceremony, Domenech referred to the positive results of the talks between the Cuban and Soviet sides.

MEXICAN TRADE DELEGATION ENDS VISIT FOLLOWING TALKS

FI241434 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] A memorandum on the visit made to this country by a Mexican delegation to discuss domestic trade has been signed in Havana by Jorge Tamayo, under secretary of domestic trade of the Mexican nation, and Oscar Marrero, Cuba's vice minister of domestic trade.

The document contains the exchange of experiences on trade functions and structures as well as on marketing and distribution systems and the organization and functions of farm goods processing centers. It also contains matters of mutual interest in foreign trade. Reciprocal information on relations and expansion of trade between the two countries and matters regarding administrative structures of responsible agencies was examined. It was also considered t at future trade could be developed in specific fields.

HIGH-RANKING GUINEAN DELEGATION LEAVES

FI250058 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] After a stay of several days in Cuba, the delegation headed by Abdoulaye Toure, member of the Guinean Democratic Party Politburo and minister of external affairs of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, departed this afternoon bound for its country. At the Jose Marti International Airport, Toure and his delegation were seen off by Isidoro Malmierca, member of the PCC Central Committee and foreign minister of our country, as well as other high-ranking officials of the Cuban Foreign Ministry.

During his stay in Cuba, Toure undertook a broad program of activities which included a round of talks with Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and other government and party leaders.

HAITI

DUVALIER ORDERS SURVEILLANCE TO STOP BOAT ESCAPES

PA200452 Paris AFP in Spanish 0421 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 19 Apr (AFP)--Haitian President Claude Duvalier today asked civilian, military and religious authorities in the country to prevent the escape of citizens to Florida by boat by reinforcing surveillance along the seacoasts.

In an official communique, Duvalier also asked authorities to search for and report the instigators of such adventures. The Haitian Government, he added, is very concerned about the sacrifices that it takes to board tiny ships and the inestimable risks that those who attempt such cruises take. Citing the proceedings now underway in a Florida court to determine the status of the Haitians who have entered the United States illegally, Duvalier reiterated that those economic refugees have never been and will never be harassed when they return to Haiti, where they can reincorporate themselves into the national life without coercion.

JAMAICA

MANLEY LAUNCHES PNP ELECTION CAMPAIGN

FL211250 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Manley last night launched the PNP [People's National Party] election campaign. He said the electorate now faces two choices--a PNP government of self-reliance and democracy or an IMF [International Monetary Fund] JLP [Jamaica Labor Party] administration and a kind of creeping fascism.

Mr Manley, who addressed the public session of the PNP's Woman's Annual Conference, expressed confidence that the PNP would win its third term. He said the problem with the Labor Party was that it was a party of the past which supported neocolonialism and imperialism. He said the JLP thought it could exploit the present economic hardships to win the election but that the party was in for a surprise. Dealing with the alliance of the JLP and the reactionary forces in the country, Mr Manley said the thing that they regretted most about the PNP was the work it had done to put power into the hands of the people and its belief in the people.

NETHERLANDS GRANTS $24.5 MILLION AID PACKAGE

FL241337 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Jamaica is to receive a $24.5 million aid package from the Dutch Government for this year. The aid program will help in financing local projects as well as in providing balance of payments support. The announcement was made yesterday during a meeting between Foreign Affairs Minister P.J. Patterson and the Dutch minister for overseas development.

The projects to benefit from the aid package have already been identified and include the Aguanabo textile mill in St Catherine. Balance of payments support has been granted as a loan for 20 years at 2.5 percent interest. The Dutch aid program of $24.5 million was secured as part of Jamaica's initiatives to seek an alternative to the International Monetary Fund. Minister Patterson, who just concluded discussions in Holland, is to leave that country today for West Germany, where he'll be holding talks with government officials.